# Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1835. No. 761.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.



UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

LATIMER & DARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful*. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—

NEW WATCHES,
Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cuba! Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases.
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

Octocer 22d. 44—

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a Black Boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Inquire at this Office.

January 2. 53—

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.


## Convention Act.

*AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.*

Whereas the General Assembly of North-Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next; when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election

IV. *Be it further enacted*. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention: and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. *Be it further enacted*. That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B, do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorised to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. *Be it further enacted*, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: *Provided*, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods, but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; *Provided*, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to viz. So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. States, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and the triennial election of secretary of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. *Be it further enacted*, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

*AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.*

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:" That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835


*Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.*

T. J. BARROW & Co.
*No. 88,*
*WATER STREET, NEW YORK,*

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

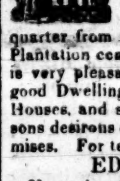
Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6. 59—

Plantation For Sale.



THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

*New Blacksmith Shop.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop in the town of Hillsborough, between the Female Academy and the Maine street, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmith Business,

in all its branches, and asks a share of their patronage. His prices are low, and his terms accommodating.

☞ He will give 4 cents in cash, or 4½ in work, for 1000 bushels of Coal.

JOHN RIDER.

January 15. 55—

THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 55—

UNIVERSITY HOTEL,
CHAPEL HILL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the scite of the University of N. C. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious stables, which will be attended by a faithful ostler, and plentifully supplied with provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to *accommodate*.

I. C. PATRIDGE.

December 30. 53—6w

☞ The editors of the Star, and Standard at Raleigh, Sentinel and Spectator, Newbern, Fayetteville Observer, Edenton Gazette, Western Carolinian and Danville Reporter, will publish the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber. I. C. P.

*Land and Mill for Sale.*

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation and Mill on New Hope, five and a half miles from Hillsborough and nine and a half from Chapel Hill, containing one hundred and seventy-four acres of land, the half of which is cleared, has on it an Overshot Mill, in good order, having lately been rebuilt; and a Dwelling House, with necessary out houses, three acres of first rate watered meadow, and an apple orchard. There is no farm in this section of the state contains equal advantages. I will sell a bargain, as I am determined to remove to the west. Those wishing to purchase can view the premises, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN BROWN.

January 8, 54—tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

### GUINEA CORN.

Benton, Lowndes county, Jan. 23, 1835.

*To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.*

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed you have some of the Guinea Corn seed. It should be sown very thin in drills, about three feet from drill to drill. In cutting, where it is desirable to save seed, leave one stalk to every foot or two; all the lateral shoots should be taken off, at least every ten days. It requires little or no work, unless the ground is very grassy. I prefer it to the Gama Grass, or any other I have seen for feeding in a green or uncured state, as a crop can be gathered from it each month, or every three weeks, from May until it is destroyed by frost. When it first springs up it has a very delicate appearance, but in a short time it becomes very strong, and from a single root will raise from ten to twenty shoots that will grow from two to four feet high in ten or fifteen days, according to the season and soil. Though it grows well in every kind of soil that will produce any kind of vegetation, yet a rich loam with a little sand and moderately dry is best.

The Gama Grass seeds I will forward immediately, according to directions.

Yours, with sentiments of the highest regard. WM. B. JOHNSON.

### THE FARMER.

The farmer should have a thorough knowledge of soils, and the best and most improved methods of cultivation; he should be ready to adopt the improvements that tend to the saving of labor and expense, and the increasing of products. If there is a way to make two blades of grass grow (and there are many such ways) where but one grew before, he should know it, and give himself and his country the benefit of it. If a breed of stock is found more kind for milk or fat than he had before, his attention should be alive to the subject.

Every farmer who has natural understanding, ought to be a well informed man, in reading and thinking, in theory and practice; such we all ought to be, and such the farmers of this country can be. *Janes.*

*Swellings.*—To scatter swellings on horses or other cattle, take two quarts of proof whiskey, or other proof spirits, warm it over coals, but not to blaze—dissolve in it a pint of soft soap—when cool, put in a bottle, and add one ounce of camphor. When dissolved it will form the liquid Opodeldoc, and is then ready for application, forming a cheap and useful remedy. When the swelling is on a leg, or any part that will receive a bandage, such bandage should be applied, and wet with the opodeldoc.

### PRODUCE OF ONE ACRE.

The Maine Farmer enumerates the following articles as the produce of a single acre of ground, the last leason. The land was cultivated by Stewart and Wadsworth Foster, but its situation is not mentioned.

Half a ton of hay, 100 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels russets, greenings and Baldwin apples, 13 bushels of pears, 25½ bushels of parsnips, 18½ bushels of beets, 6 bushels of carrots, 35½ bushels of onions, 1 bushel corn, 1 bushel beans, 210 lbs. Isabella and Lisbon grapes, 223 cabbage heads, 100 bunches of onions, carried to market, 10 bushels cucumbers for pickles, 28 bushels of cider apples, 8 lbs. of dry sage, 81 apple trees in a bearing state, and four pear trees, 3 bushels of currants, 3 bushels of turnips, 100 grape roots raised and sold, and ready to sell next spring, 332 mulberry trees fit to sell, and a plenty of green sauce of all kinds for two families.

*Advertising.*—No wonder the New-York papers thrive so handsomely—they each contain every day *two or three hundred* new advertisements. Persons who have their interest at heart will not begrudge the trifling sum which an advertisement may cost—it not only brings merchants, tradesmen, mechanics, &c. into public notice and procures them business, but gives a thriving feature to the city, and tells the world that we are 'up and doing."

## CONGRESS.

The bill reported by the executive committee on Executive Patronage, passed its third reading in the Senate yeas 26, nays 15.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 28th day of March, in the year 1834, in the following words: "*Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both*," be, and the same hereby is, ordered to be expunged from the journals of the Senate, because the said resolution is illegal and unjust, of evil example, indefinite and vague, expressing a criminal charge without specification; and was irregularly and unconstitutionally adopted by the Senate, in subversion of the rights of defence which belong to an accused, and impeachable officer; and at a time, and under circumstances, to involve peculiar injury to the political rights and pecuniary interests of the people of the United States.

Mr. POINDEXTER objected to the reception of the resolution, on the ground that it was out of order. The constitution made it the duty of the two houses to keep a journal of their proceedings. Each house, therefore, in refusing to incorporate its proceedings in the journal, would be guilty of an unconstitutional act. The Senate might be occupied in an unconstitutional action, or might pass an unconstitutional law. But it did not follow that, because the action of the body was not in conformity to the constitution, that the matter of the proceedings should not be placed on the journals. It would be a violation of the constitutional requisition, if either house were not to spread their proceedings on their journal, although they might relate to matters which the body might afterwards regret. This resolution referred merely to a record of proceedings. That record involved no principle. The act itself which was recorded, involved the principle, and it might be done away by repeal. How could the Senate fulfil its constitutional obligations, if, after it had done an act of which it felt disposed to repent, it should expunge the record from its journals, so that the country would have no evidence of the fact, that an act had been done by the body which posterity could never know? He understood, according to the rules of the Senate, that a motion to amend the journals must be made on the morning on which the journal of the preceding day was read. Would it be in order to move to expunge from the journals the record of acts done under the presidency of John Adams? If it were, there were many things there which he would be glad to have expunged. Would it be in order to move to expunge the records of any of the proceedings under the administration of Thomas Jefferson? If that would not be in order, equally out of order would it be to amend the journal of the last session, by expunging the record of any of the proceedings. The motion to amend the journal must be made on the day on which it is read.

In this view he regarded the present resolution as one which was out of order, and could not be received by the Senate; and he would put it to the chair, whether any motion could be in order, to amend the record of a matter of fact, involving no principle, which had been done by the Senate, and in pursuance of its constitutional obligation placed upon the journal. Being on the journal, was it not due to the several sovereign states, which the Senators represented on this floor, that they should see the record? If the Senator from Missouri was of opinion that the Senate had committed an error in the adoption of the resolutions of the last session, let him offer countervailing resolutions. If he then can convince the Senate that a wrong course had been taken, the error might be corrected by making up a new fact which might be put on the journal to countervail the other. The present motion was to do that which would destroy the record of a fact. The act having been done, it would be unconstitutional to withhold a knowledge of it from the people. Without offering an opinion upon the character of the resolution, he would merely take the ground that it was the duty of the Senate to preserve its journal as a record of matter of facts, and no motion to correct this record was in order, except on the day when it was read. To admit the principle claimed in this resolution, would be to open the journals to correction from the commencement of the government. With these views he was opposed to the reception of the resolution, as out of order.

Mr. BROWN rose and said, that it appeared to him, with great deference to the Senator from Mississippi, that the remarks which had fallen from him, and the course which he had indicated, was at once novel and indefensible Whenever a proposition stated any thing which was derogatory to the character of the Senate, or was indecorous in its language, it might be arrested in its incipient state. But it was not pretended that this resolution contained any thing which was derogatory to the Senate, or indecorous in itself. What then was the objection urged against the reception of the resolution? The Senator from Mississippi said that it was unconstitutional to alter the journal. This was anticipating a conclusion which could only be reached through an investigation. It must be decided, after an examination of the subject, whether the act would be unconstitutional or not. Yet the Senator from Mississippi would arrest the inquiry in its incipient stage.

But there was another question which might well address itself to the Senate, before it gave its assent to the adoption of the extraordinary course which was now desired. Several of the states, he believed as many as four or five, had, by their legislatures, sent to their Senators instructions on this point. Would the Senate, in defiance of this action of so many sovereign states, refuse to entertain a proposition, in favor of which these instructions had been adopted? If the Senator from Mississippi persisted in this course, whatever might be the respect and reverence which he possessed for state rights, his practice would be found better calculated to bring those rights into contempt, than any other course which he could pursue. A body of representatives of the sovereignty of the states refusing to entertain a proposition in favor of which so many states have, after full and solemn deliberation, issued their instructions. If this resolution be rejected without consideration, would not the refusal to receive it be a precedent on which almost every resolution offered in this body might he resisted at the threshhold, as there were very few which did not involve a constitutional question, on which some difference of opinion existed. And just as well might the gentleman, when a resolution of that sort was offered, rise and move that it be not received. It appeared to him that the course now intimated would have a tendency to suppress every kind of inquiry. Suppose the Senate were to refuse any resolution which did not quadrate with their notions of constitutional right, would not the effect be to suppress all inquiry, and every investigation of the truth? Therefore, he should be opposed to the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. LEIGH expressed a hope that the Senator from Mississippi would withdraw his objection. It must occur to the Senator at once, that all the objections which could be urged against the introduction of the resolution would lie with equal force against its ultimate adoption; and if he persisted, the whole debate on the merits of the resolution would come on as well at the question of introduction, as they would if the resolution were taken up and considered.

[Here Mr. Poindexter asked a question concerning a case which he put, but which was not distinctly heard.]

Mr. Leigh resumed. He was not competent to give the Senator from Mississippi any information on the point of order. This he knew, that we should have to debate the question fully and fairly. It would be impossible to escape such discussion. He, himself, wished the friends of the resolution to have every opportunity afforded them to assign their reasons why it ought to be adopted. And he also desired that they also who concurred in the views of the Senator from Mississippi, as he most heartily did for one, that the proposition was hostile to the constitution, and in open violation of our duty, and that its tendency was to the entire destruction of the whole frame of our government, should likewise have the opportunity of sustaining their opinions. It was a proposition not merely to expunge a resolution from the journals, but it would expunge the authority of this house. Such was his opinion of this question. He would therefore receive the resolution, and give the Senator who introduced the resolution an apportunity to give all his reasons in favor of its adoption, as he had no doubt that gentleman would be prepared to do, whenever the resolution should, in its proper course, be taken up. He hoped the Senator from Mississippi would withdraw his objection.

Mr. Poindexter said, that in compliance with the request of the Senator from Virginia, and to avoid a discussion at this time, he would withdraw his objection to the reception of the resolution.

The objection was then withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the resolution was ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th inst. Mr. John Q. Adams addressed to the house a few remarks, in explanation of what he had said on the previous Saturday in relation to the French question. He had then said, that the other branch of the legislature, after deliberating fully and maturely on the matter, had come ultimately to the conclusion to *dodge* the question. For this expression he was stopped by the speaker as out of order; by which decision of the chair he was at that time deprived of the means of explaining his application of the term he had used. After briefly stating the case to the House, he continued,

"I now disclaim the charge, or rather, deny the justice of the supposition, that I intended, in using the term, any thing disrepectful to the Senate. So far from this, it was my intention to do the same thing which that body had done. My wish was, that the House should deliberate, and do as the Senate had done—*dodge* the question; at least, until information shall be received from France. I wish now to state, that I should not have risen on the present occasion, if it were not that I understood that members of the other branch of the legislature have felt themselves hurt by the expression used by me. I can assure those gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, that so far—so very far—was I from speaking disrepectfully of that body, on that occasion, that I thought they had done their duty, that which the house *ought* to do—and had arrived at the conclusion to which in my opinion, the house ought to arrive; for they have acted, and not gone to sleep on their posts. I wished the committee on foreign affairs to do that which every committee ought to do. I wished to show to the country and to the world, that we, representatives of the people, are not sleeping at our posts. This explanation as to myself.

The other matter is one of more importance. I have been advised by a gentleman connected with that national emporium of commerce, the city of New-York, that great commercial excitement had taken place—not in consequence of the introduction of the subject itself; but from the remarks which I made, or, as the expression was, from the stand which I had taken on this question; and was further told, that those remarks had taken such effect, that the merchants, both in New York and Philadelphia, had advanced the prices of French goods. I sincerely regret that such effects should have taken place—and Mr. Speaker, my surprize is equal, at least, to my regret. For I should have supposed that merchants would have drawn those inferences, by which they were to regulate their proceedings, not from what was said by any individual—much less by myself—but from the action of the House on the proposition. Whatever might have been, on that day, my martial propositions, or from whatever language of mine, these martial propensities have been inferred—I would say to these merchants, in New York, or elsewhere, that they should look to what the House said; what it did on this occasion.

The proposition offered was rejected, not supported by the house; it was rejected by a large majority, of men of all parties; and I was denied even the privilege of having the question taken by yeas and nays. These facts were known throughout the nation; nor can it be supposed, that they were unknown to those merchants. In conclusion, I wish to give notice, Mr. Speaker—if such a notice is necessary from me—to the merchants of Philadelphia and New York, that no war will ensue, from the proceedings of this house, or of the other branch of the legislature. I will say it, on my own responsibility, that there is no danger to be apprehended of this kind. So, sir, those merchants may, as soon as they please, reduce again the prices of their silks, and lutestrings, and all the other necessaries for a fancy ball. For, God forbid, that I should be the cause of taxing the ladies, for ornaments which are deemed so essential, or which they think proper to wear. Mr. Speaker, I have no more to say.

The motion for printing an extra number of copies of the reports made by the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department, was taken up for consideration. A debate of some length ensued, principally upon the number to be printed; after which the question being put, it was decided to print 3000 extra copies of the reports with the documents, by a vote of 161 to 47—and 20,000 extra copies of the reports alone, by a vote of 101 to 93.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

The organization of the army of the United States is as follows:

1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 1 adjutant general, 2 inspectors general, 1 quarter master general, 4 quarter masters, 1 commissary general of subsistence and 2 commissaries, 1 surgeon general, 12 surgeons and 65 assistant surgeons, 1 paymaster general and 14 paymasters, 1 commissary general of purchases and 2 military store-keepers, 14 colonels, 14 lieutenant colonels, 22 majors, 136 captains, 159 first lieutenants, 54 sergeant majors and quarter master sergeants, 438 sergeants, 494 corporals, 240 musicians, 10 farriers and blacksmiths, 108 artificers, 250 enlisted men for ordnance, 5,052 privates. Total commissioned officers 603, total non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates 6,595. Aggregate 7,198.

According to the general return of the army of the United States, the aggregate is 6,597.

In the eastern department, Gen. Scott has under his command, of the army of the United States, present 2,588, aggregate 2,966 men.

In the western department, General Gaines has under his command, present . 803, aggregate 3,093.

According to the report from the Ordnance Department, it appears that the number of militia, agreeably to the returns made by the states and territories, for apportionment of arms for 1833, was 1,833,829. The number of muskets distributed was 15,000, of which Georgia was entitled to 480, the number of militia returned being 42,832.

The lead made at the United States Lead Mines, from the year 1821, when their superintendence was transferred from the Treasury to the War Department, to the 30th September, 1834, amounted to, on Fever river, 66,666,067 lbs. Missouri 3,151,252lbs; total 71,817,319.

Extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

"The interposition of the government of the United States in behalf of the Indian race is now matter of history. That race seemed to be fast sinking in the overwhelming wave of white population: both physically and morally it was unable to withstand the competition. It became degraded and wretched, and was rapidly vanishing from the face of the earth. The policy instituted for their protection and perpetuation was not only humane, but was also essential to the object, if by any means it might be attained. As such, it has carried the national sympathy along with it, and is now, as it were, incorporated with our national feelings. It is perhaps the only mode of paying an incalculable debt, indefinable in its nature, but obligatory in its sanctions—the debt of circumstance, though not of contract. Was it to be cancelled only by the extinction of the race? Other and more magnanimous sentiments prevailed, and became the origin of the humane policy which it is confidently believed will ultimately lead them to all the blessings of civilized life. It is in Divine Wisdom alone to dispose of events, while we are the mere instruments of its agency. To that we must bow with reverence, and indulging well founded hopes of our desires being ultimately crowned with success.

"There is little mention to be made of Indian hostilities during the last year. They have been few, and those not of an aggravated nature. A steady and onward course is observable among the Indian tribes towards the grand point of civilization. The long imputed indomitable spirit of revenge, and their eager thirst for war have undergone a sensible change in the process of meliorating circumstances. The happiest consequences may be anticipated from extending the means of tuition among their young people, from the introduction of mechanical arts into the different tribes, and from the increased attention bestowed on agricultural pursuits under the patronage of Government among the emigrant tribes; nor can the gratuitous but useful labors of the missionary, and the inculcation of the pure doctrines of christianity, be overlooked in the enumeration of means that are conducting to the great end so precious in the sight of the philanthropist and so dear to the finest sympathies of our nature—the transformation from the cold and barren confines of savage life, to the sunny and fertile regions of civilization and religion."

In the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, it is stated, that the number of revolutionary pensioners, under the act of March 18, 1818, is 10,566; in Georgia 61. That the number of invalid pensioners, is 3,940; in Georgia 17. That the number of persons now on the pension rolls of the different states and territories, under the act of June 7, 1832, is 27,678; in Georgia 411.

The amount of funds transmitted to the pension agents of the several states and territories, for paying pensions in 1834, is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Invalids, | $249,821 74 |
| Act of 1818, | 794,849 53 |
| Act of 1832, | 2.321,919 00 |
| | $3,366,590 27 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Transmitted to Georgia for Invalids, | $875 00 |
| Act of 1818, | $5,936 00 |
| Act of 1832, | $52,449 00 |
| | $59,260 00 |

From the Western Carolinian.

## GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The undersigned, Grand Jurors for the county of Rowan, having discharged the duties belonging to their public capacity, feel unwilling to separate for their respective homes without expressing their gratification at the act of the late General Assembly providing for the call of a Convention.

This subject is one which has for many years disturbed the state; it has agitated society in all its relations, private and public. It has been a source not only of great excitement, but it has been one of immense cost to the people of North Carolina, by consuming much time, and of course much money, in annual discussions in the legislature.

We, therefore, congratulate our fellow citizens that we have now an opportunity of putting an end to the controversy—of settling it *peaceably*, as all controversies between members of the same community ought to be settled, and in such a manner as may tend to the future prosperity of the whole state.

Those whose only aim is *power*, whether they live in the east or in the west, may not be satisfied with all the provisions of the act, for the plain reason that they who now have *all* the power will lose a *part* of it is the Constitution should be amended, while those who have *none*, but wish to get *all*, will only get a reasonable portion.

In considering the propriety of calling a convention, under the provisions of the act, we fear some will be opposed to it because perhaps they are not satisfied with *all* its features.

But we beg such to reflect how impossible it would be to form a Constitution, or organize men into civil communities, if each one's individual wishes is to be gratified.

We think that the proper question is whether we might be *bettered* by the acts of the Convention. And, in considering, let us all bear in mind that the Convention will be limited by us—the people;—that, if they propose any change that *we* do not like, *we* have the power to reject it, and keep things as they are.

For our own part we entertain the belief that a great deal of private and public benefit would follow from the amendments proposed in the act. If there were nothing else to recommend it, we would be satisfied with those provisions which contemplate the equalization of representation, the reduction of the number of members in Assembly, and the great reduction of the expense that would follow from these, and from biennial instead of annual sessions.

We cannot give as much consideration, in this address, to the subject as it deserves; but we most ardently hope that our fellow citizens will weigh well the important matter; that they will not risk the consequence of neglecting this opportunity of at least beginning a reform; but that they will unite with zeal in making a common effort to advance the interest of the state.

In furtherance of this object we hope every free man will attend the polls and vote for a convention.

Signed by the jurors, and resolved that it be published in the Salisbury papers,

From the Western Carolinian.

## PUBLIC MEETING

UPON THE SUBJECT OF CONVENTION,

Pursuant to public notice, a large meeting took place at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday 17th of February, to take into consideration the act passed at the last General Assembly, upon the subject of amending the State Constitution. The meeting was organized, on the motion of H. C. Jones, esq., who nominated John Giles, esq., as chairman, and Caswell Harbin, and John Carrigan, esquires, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was then briefly explained by the chairman. Mr. Craige, Major Beard, and Mr. Pearson, severally addressed the meeting in very warm and decided terms in favor of the measure, and urged the citizens of the county to a full and regular attendance on the 1st and 2d days of April, when it was expected of course they would vote for a Convention. The following resolutions being then submitted by H. C. Jones, esq., were unanimously adopted:

[Here follow the names of the several district committees.]

*Resolved*, That the following persons be appointed as committees in the several company districts where they reside, whose duties it shall be to distribute information on the important subject now in contemplation, and to urge upon our citizens the great necessity of their coming to the polls on the 1st and 2d days of April next.

*Resolved*, That John Beard jr., R. H. Alexander, Burton Craige, Hamilton C. Jones, James E. Kerr, Archibald Henderson, Dr. L. Mitchell, and John Giles, constitute a central committee, whose duty it shall be to confer with *similar* committees in other counties, to notify the district committees of their appointment and duties, and generally to do any and every act to forward the cause of reforming the present constitution of the state.

*Resolved*, That the several newspapers in this state be requested to publish these proceedings.

JOHN GILES, *Chairman*.

CASWELL HARBIN, JOHN CARRIGAN, } *Secretaries*.

*From 'The Appeal,' a new paper lately established in Washington City, to advocate the claims of Judge White to the Presidency.*

The object of this paper and of those upon whom it relies for support, is to *appeal* to the people from the dictation of the Baltimore convention. No one doubts what the object and end of that assembly will be. The people have nominated HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency. The office holders have long placed another individual in training; the purpose of the Baltimore convention is to put him in nomination. We are sensible that all who refuse to endorse this nomination will be condemned, and it is as distinctly understood that its early meeting is intended to overrule the nomination made by the people. "The Appeal" takes issue in advance. It will call upon the people to rally in defence of their dearest interests. It would arouse their dormant energies, and call them forth to defend the public liberty.

We are opposed to Mr. Van Buren on the ground that the tendency of the New York school of politics is to divide the whole community into nearly equal and violent contending factions—the emoluments of office are held as "spoils of victory," distributed as the reward of party prostitution. Such a state of things is incompatible with enlightened liberty. A large, and often the most virtuous, the most enlightened, the most patriotic portion of society is virtually proscribed—to them the rights of citizenship are almost denied; this is incompatible with the spirit of our free institutions, with that elevated sentiment inculcated by Gen. Jackson's recommendation to Mr. Monroe, advising him as to the course of his administration. To elect Mr. Van

Buren will be to keep alive the bitterness of party rancour, which is already subjecting us to reproach in foreign nations.

Mr. Van Buren's most-heated partisans admit that Judge White is an orthodox republican. That he has every claim upon the republican party; with qualifications suited for any station in the gift of the people, and have more than hinted that he ought to run as a candidate for the Vice President on the Van Buren ticket.

This being admitted, we hold that it is incumbent on the dominant party, in the selection of a candidate for this high office, to regard the honest prejudices of the minority; we should always bear in mind that they are American citizens, and that the government should be so administered as to secure the rights, and promote the happiness of all its members.

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*Wild Beasts!*—A bill before the Legislature of Massachusetts, granting a bounty for the destruction of wild beasts, elicited a good deal of discussion. We find it reported in the Boston Traveller, that a member from Berkshire stated, that from 500 to 1000 lambs were killed in his town, in a year, by bears, wolves, foxes, &c. and he thought this great evil a fair subject of legislation.

Mr. Freeman of Sandwich stated as a reason in favor of re-commitment, that a few days before he left home, a friend of his, a worthy member of the society of Friends, went to the marshes to kill wild ducks. When arrived on the ground, what should he see but a wily fox creeping after the same object! He fired, and killed at the same time the fox and three ducks! Unless the bill passed he feared his constituents would be in danger of losing their game by the foxes! Mr. Bancroft, of Chesterfield, stated that the people were compelled in that place to hire hunters to protect their flocks. Mr. Eames, of Washington, said that 250 sheep and lambs, were destroyed in that place by foxes, during the last year. Two or three other members stated their knowledge of injuries to the farmers, by the depredations of foxes, &c.

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*Monomania.*—The most singular case of monomania, or derangement on one topic, that has ever fallen under our notice, was that of Capt. Johnathan Elwell, recently deceased in Northport. Many years since, Capt. Elwell was the owner and master of a brig which he was repairing at a southern port, when, from some trifling difference about the price of repair, or for refusing to settle a bill twice, he became involved in a law suit, and lost his vessel. He was so stung with the injustice of the case, that, in the highest excitement, he repaired to Washington, and stated the circumstance to President Madison. Of course, the President could do no more than sympathize with him, but Capt. Elwell carried away some confused notion about the interview, and continued to prosecute his appeals for justice, and lay open his grievances thenceforth to all who had patience to hear him, and read his time worn documents. It might be supposed that the consequence of this continual excitement, and constant attention to one subject, would have entirely destroyed his mind; it was not so, however, for nature came to his relief, and made it partially crazy; upon all subjects but that of property, Captain Elwell was perfectly sane. He supposed himself to be the owner of more property than the United States could command, and that the government was his debtor; no consideration would have induced him to sign a discharge to any one citizen, as he supposed he should thereby release the whole: we have known of his being offered, in good faith, no inconsiderable sums to do this, but he always resolutely refused. He was accustomed, when upwards of sixty years old, to make long journeys on foot, as he said, to attend to his business, so that at length, almost every one between Belfast and Washington, had heard of Capt. Elwell, and when the old man claimed a passage in the mail or steamboat, with an averment that both were his property, he was seldom refused.

He has told us his interviews with the different Presidents, and likewise with Mr. Webster, and other distinguished personages, and he was never happier than when discoursing about the certainty of the ultimate recovery of his claims. If we told him he was growing old, "Well if I don't get it," the old man would answer, "my heirs will." We never saw Capt Elwell without being reminded of the admirably drawn character of Peter Peebles, in Scott's "Redgauntlet."—Well, the old man is dead, and certainly when we saw the death announced and brought to mind the many friendly chats we had held with him—for he was a good hearted, and, with one exception, sensible man—we brushed away something like a tear. *Bangor Whig.*

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New Orleans February 4.

## SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.

We feel grieved and mortified, as citizens of Louisiana, to be under the necessity of recording an act of violence, which we think disgraceful to our society and state. With the original causes of the affair we have nothing to do. The facts which we are bound to give to the public are simply as follows:

Yesterday morning, about the hour that the House of Representatives were to be called to order, the Speaker, Mr. Alree Labranche, entered the hall, when he was assailed by John R. Grymes, esq. who raised his cane to strike him. Mr. Labranche, to defend himself drew a small pocket pistol, which he discharged at his assailant without effect. Mr. Grymes thereupon drew from his bosom a horse pistol, which he levelled at Mr. Labranche and fired. The pistol proved to have been loaded with a ball and buck shot. The ball passed between two members, grazed the forehead of Mr. C. Lavergne, a member, and entered the wall of the hall. Two of the buckshot took effect, and were lodged in the arm and hand of Mr. Labranche.

These are all the details of the affair necessary to make it perfectly understood. It is in itself an outrage the most unpardonable; for whatever may have been Mr. Grymes's cause of grievance, he cannot, by any argument or pretext, excuse himself in having entered the legislative hall to attack one of its members, the speaker, with pistols, thus showing a disrepect to that whole body—to the state, indeed—and endangering the lives of other persons disconnected with the affair.

The House, with a proper spirit, appointed by resolution a committee to report this day upon the steps to be taken to punish this scandalous breach of privilege, after which they adjourned.

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From the North Carolina Journal.

*Emigration.*—Within a few days past a large number of our fellow citizens from adjoining counties in this State passed through this place, on their way to the South Western States. The following is a statement of the members of one family from Duplin County; whites, 19; blacks, 96; total 115. This will give some idea of the extent of the spirit of emigration which prevails throughout the state. We believe it is not confined to any particular part; but is to be found every where. All have heard of the wonderful and exaggerated tales of the golden harvest of the modern land of promise; and many who are detained by circumstances are casting anxious eyes toward it. The imagined happiness and prosperity of these climes never can be rightly understood till they see for themselves, and experience the disadvantages as well as advantages of new climates, new associations, new habits of life, and new political institutions. All representations are necessarily to some extent delusive. Men talk in the same extravagant terms, at this day, of the richness of the soil and the abundance of the productions of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, as they did fifty and sixty years ago of the Carolinas. These then were the land of promise—they then possessed the charm of novelty. We doubt if the day dreams of those who thus described the advantages of the Carolinas were ever realized. 'Tis true that they possessed many advantages over the more nothern states; but they still had their disadvantages. Things are more equally balanced than most persons suppose. The climate and soil which will yield the cotton plant in the richest luxuriance, may fail to supply the more important items of bread stuffs.

We do not make these remarks with the view of throwing a damper over the spirit of emigrants; but to induce men to investigate before they move. Some doubtless better their condition by change; while with others it is but the beginning if difficulties, disappointments, and reverses of fortune.

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From the Washington Whig.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in N. York, dated Washington, N. C. Feb. 5, 1835.

"In travelling, last week, from Wilmington to Newbern, I learned at Onslow Court House, that in New river, just below that place, the fish were so much chilled by the cold weather in January, that they were seen floating on the water with their backs downward, and that the people in the vicinity went out in canoes and flat-boats and caught large numbers of them in their hands, which they continued to do for many days in succession, until the weather moderated, and rendered the fish (now dead) unfit for use. Last week, as I was informed by a gentleman of that place, the fish had washed up on each shore, in such large quantities, that he could walk on them for five miles without stepping his foot on the ground. The width of this layer of fishes is about twenty or twenty five feet—embracing fish of various kinds and sizes, from one pound to twenty. Perhaps this may not be new to many at the North: but here it is thought to be very remarkable; and I can say, for one, that I (a northener) never heard of any thing like it in the rivers there. The fish there, either from instinct or experience, contrive to escape the inclemency of the winter, by descending, I suppose, to the bottom of the streams. These, it would seem, from the very rare occurrence of such cold weather, were not furnished with this kind of instinct to the same degree that their brethren are at the North—and their experience came so late, that they were too much benumbed by the cold to profit by it. I would suggest that the finny tribe, in the Hudson, be requested to send a delegation to their inexperienced brethren at the South—that, before another winter, they may be guarded against the recurrence of such a disaster.

"A NEW YORKER.

"P. S.—Since writing the above, I have been informed by a gentleman of this village, that *numb* fish, as they are called, i. e. fish so benumbed with the cold as to float on the surface of the water, have been frequently found in the Pamtico Sound. Is it so at the North? If not, these cases are still more remarkable—as they show that even with the experience which the fish have here, they do not learn to avoid the catastrophe that has so often befallen some of their number.

Perhaps if some phrenologist should examine their heads, they would find them to be deficient in some of their organs."

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# HILLSBOROUGH.

## Friday, February 27.

We have recently received a number of the "TENNESSEE FARMER," a new monthly periodical published at Jonesborough, Tennessee, at $1:00 per annum in advance, or $1:50 at the expiration of the year. Each number contains 16 large octavo pages. Judging from the specimen before us, we doubt not it will be a very interesting and useful publication to the practical farmer.

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An attempt has been made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, so to amend the charters of its local banks as to prohibit the issue of notes under 20 dollars. After debate, the resolution was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 72 to 17. If we may judge from the proceedings of the several state Legislatures, the "hard money system" does not meet with much favor, when applied to the operations of the State Banks.

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The Merchants of Salem have despatched a Memorial to Congress to pass an act of non intercourse with France until the treaty of 1831 be complied with, and not to resort to reprisals or war.

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The Baltimore Athenæum, was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. together with the philosophical aparatus of the Maryland Institute, and the library of the Baltimore Lyceum. The extensive chair factory of Jacob Daley was burnt the preceding night.

By the recent fires in that city, several splendid public buildings and a large amount of private property, have been destroyed: and there can be but little doubt that much of this waste, if not all of it, has been occasioned by incendiaries. The Baltimore papers furnish the following instance of the frustrated attempt of an incendiary, by the sagacity of a dog:

"A circumstance came to our knowledge yesterday which shows there must be incendiaries among us. The foreman of our office, soon after he reached his dwelling in Pitt street, between 11 and 12 on Thursday night, had his attention arrested by an unusual barking of his dog, in the yard. On going out to ascertain the cause, the sagacious animal continued to bark, and ran several times to a stable door, as if some one were within. The manner of the dog at once led his master to open it, when he found a parcel of combustibles burning on the floor. They had apparently been but a short time on fire, and were extinguished without difficulty, but it is evident that but for the singular warning of the dog the stable would have been fired."

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A destructive fire occurred at Charleston, S. C., on the morning of the 15th inst. which laid in ruins upwards of fifty houses. The Charleston Gazette says, "The most striking feature in this calamity is the destruction of St. Phillip's Church, commonly known as the Old Church. This venerable structure, which has for more than a century (having been built in 1723) towered among us in all the solemnity and noble proportions of antique architecture—constituting a hallowed link between the *past* and the present—with its monumental memorials of the beloved and honored dead, and its splendid new organ, (which cost $4,500) is now a smoking ruin."

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*Rait Road Accident.*—We regret to learn that on Sunday night last, an accident of a serious nature occurred on the Rail Road. We understand, from an official source, that the Horry, with a train of freight Cars, with Cotton, on her way down, having met with an impediment, from breaking a joint, which could not be repaired until morning, the Engineer, Mr. John M'Candless, went to sleep in the rear Car, while on the main line of Road. The Columbia, with another train from above, at a later hour, came down after her, and from there being no light on the train of the Horry, they were unable to distinguish her, until the two trains came into collision, breaking four freight cars and throwing the whole load on Mr. M'Candless, who was killed by the weight falling upon him, and the Columbia considerably injured. About 50 feet of the road was also broken, which was repaired yesterday, and the Cars will pass up and down this day.

The accident occurred solely from not having fires kindled on both ends of the train of the Horry, agreeably to directions. *Charleston Courier.*

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*Very Sudden Death*—Yesterday morning, the Rev. Joseph Sandford, died suddenly, a few minutes after he had taken his seat in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green-street. In company with his wife, to whom he was married only about two weeks since, he had walked from his residence in Mulberry, near Bleecker street, and, while on his way, complained of some little indisposition. He entered the pew, was noticed in a kneeling posture, supplicating the blessing of Him, whom he came to serve—he then raised himself, and without the least struggle, fell back lifeless on his seat. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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*Disputed Boundary.*—The Richmond Whig states that "The House of Delegates of Maryland, after a debate of great length and comprehension, has determined to withdraw the suit in the Supreme Court against Virginia, for a settlement of their boundaries. The concurrence of the Senate is necessary to authorize the measure, which we hope will not be withheld. Some members denied that Maryland had 'the least pretence of right' to the disputed territory."

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A street duel, as they are termed in the Southern States, occurred in the streets of Knoxville, on the 25th ult. between Daniel Campbell and L. D. Slater; the latter was seriously wounded with a knife, when drawing a pistol he shot Campbell dead.

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*Naval.*—Our Navy Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, presents at this moment rather a busy scene: a number of the largest size guns, and a great quantity of ammunition, were received at the yard while we were there a few days since, and we understand that more is on the way, and that orders have been received "to have the Constitution and Boston fitted for sea as quick as possible." The former is nearly ready and the latter is now in the dry dock. She has been newly coppered and is ready to come out. The Independence has been laid up some time, but as soon as the Boston is out of the dock, she is to go in. The "receiving ship" of the line, Columbus, is also to be got ready. The new dry dock is to be begun upon early in the spring, and a new ship house is also to be erected. All hands in the yard appear lively, and from the remarks of a number, we should think a war with any country would to them, be a very agreeable amusement. *Boston Advocate.*

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The Legislature of Alabama, at its late session, passed an act, prohibiting the circulation in that State, of Bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

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*A Prediction accomplished.*—About five and twenty years ago, when the venerable Col. Stevens of Hoboken, first applied to the Legislature of New Jersey for liberty to construct a rail road across that State, he was asked, rather in derision, how fast he intended to travel on his hobby. He replied, with his usual enthusiasm, that he expected at some future day, steam carriages would run on New Jersey Rail roads as fast as pigeons flew. A few days ago one of the locomotive engines of the Camden and Amboy Rail road, while running at great speed, with no cars attached, came upon a flock of pigeons. The birds flew in the line of the road, but the locomotive overtook them and killed two of their number. *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

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*Medical Prize Question.*—The Medical Society of the state of New York, at its recent meeting, adopted the following as its prize question, for the current year: —*The influence of trades, professions, and occupations, in the United States, in the production of disease.* A premium of $50 is offered for the best Dissertation, to be sent in by the 1st December, 1835.

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The entire banking (state) capital of New York is something less than thirty one million and a half of dollars.

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## SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of Godbread v. Ledbetter, from Rutherford: affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Sugart v. Carter, from Surry; affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Den *ex dem.* Burton v. Carruth, from Lincoln: affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Casey v. Giles, from Rowan; reversing the judgment below. Also, in the case of Den *ex dem.* Dobbins v. Childers & Stephens, from Caswell: reversing the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Shearin v. Neville, from Halifax; affirming the judgment below, and condemning the plaintiff in the costs of this court.

Robards, ex'or. v. Wortham, in Equity, from Granville; final decree.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State v. Gainer, from Warren; affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case Eason v. Pettaway, from Pitt; reversing the judgment below, and awarding a *venire de novo.*

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case Logan v. Simmons, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Smith v. Wilson, from Buncombe; affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Walker v. Fentress, from Randolph; reversing the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Erwin v. Greenlee, from Burke; affirming the judgment below.

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## IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, containing extracts from London and Paris journals up to the 17th ult., but was received yesterday by express.

It appears that the King of France has recalled his Minister, Mr. Serrurier, and notified Mr. Livingston that his passports were prepared, in case he should desire them.

We learn from the same source that upon receiving the President's message such was the excitement that the Chambers adjourned. The Moniteur gives notice that the question of indemnity would be submitted on the next day, to save the honor of the King who was pledged to bring it before the Chambers, and leaves it to be inferred that it will be rejected instanter.

If this intelligence be correct, and we cannot doubt it, the only hope of avoiding a French war rests on the effect to be produced on the French Chambers by the proceeding of the Senate, and upon the wisdom, firmness, and moderation of Congress.

We hear on all sides, the question of "Will there be war?" We cannot believe that there will be, because, if the news from France be true, it still leaves the question of war or peace with us, and this revives the consideration of the question in issue between us and France.

Our national honor is not, as has been, in our opinion, erroneously assumed, involved—it is simply a question of indemnity; of the payment of a debt. Our institutions look to peace, and situated as the nations of Europe now are, to say nothing of our own peculiar condition, a war would be the greatest calamity—indeed no one is interested in provoking hostilities but that corps of official dependants who look to the patronage of the Executive. *U. S. Telegraph.*

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## LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society has determined to despatch to Liberia, in the course of the ensuing month, a vessel from New Orleans, with the sixty-two re captured Africans, lately placed at the disposition of the General Government by the judgment of one of its courts, and whom the Society have undertaken to restore to their native land. The vessel will also carry out a plentiful supply of provisions and trade goods; with several bales of cotton. They have also directed to be purchased and sent to the colony, by a vessel shortly to sail from Philadelphia, all the necessary implements for manufacturing cotton, such as cards, wheels, looms, &c. in order that the women and children, and men unable to engage in the labors of agriculture, may be usefully employed in a House of Industry.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, the present agent of the colony, having expressed a desire to enter upon missionary labors, his original object, the Board has appointed Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, late of Connecticut, colonial agent in his place, apprising him that "he will be relieved from the duties of that station, and enabled to devote himself wholly to his professional pursuits, so soon as they can procure the services of a suitable successor to the agency. *Nat. Intel.*

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## MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening the 26th inst. by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, Mr. ALEXANDER M. KIRKLAND, merchant, to Miss ANNA M. CAMERON, daughter of the late William Cameron, esq. dec'd.

In Wake county, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. B. T. Blake, Mr. WILBIAM P. TAYLOR, of Chatham county, to Miss MARY C. HIGH, daughter of Peyton High, esq. of Wake.

In Randolph county, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Alson Gray, Capt. ALFRED STALY to Miss LUCINA BROWER, daughter of Col. Abram Brower.

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## DIED,

In this county, on the 27th ult. Mrs. JANE HOPKINS, in the 63d year of her age.

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## Weekly Almanac.

| FEBRUARY. | Sun rises | Sun sets. |
|---|---|---|
| 28 Friday, | 6 25 | 5 35 |
| 27 Saturday, | 6 24 | 5 36 |
| MARCH | 6 22 | 5 38 |
| 2 Monday, | 6 21 | 5 39 |
| 3 Tuesday, | 6 20 | 5 40 |
| 4 Wednesday | 6 19 | 5 41 |
| 5 Thursday, | 6 18 | 5 42 |

MOON'S PHASES. h. m.
First, 5 2 18 aft'n
Full, 13 5 42 morn
Last, 19 11 34 aft'n
New, 27 7 10 morn

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## Attention!

*To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Hawfield, or second Orange Regiment.*

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on Saturday the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.

GEORGE JORDAN, *Lieut. Col.*

February 27. 61—

## TO-MORROW.

Whate'er of grief that dims the eye,
Whate'er the cause of sorrow,
We turn us to the weeping sky,
And say, "We'll smile to-morrow;"
And when from those we love we part,
From hope we comfort borrow,
And whisper to our aching heart,
We'll met again to-morrow.

But when to-morrow comes, 'tis still
An image of to-day,
Still tears our heavy eyelids fill,
Still mourn we those away.
And when that morrow too is past—
(A yesterday of sorrow)—
Hope, smiling, cheats us to the last,
With visions of to-morrow.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

## REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

### THE COWPENS.

The battle ground of the Cowpens, is in Spartanburgh district, about seventeen miles north of the Court House, and four or five miles from the North Carolina line. The surrounding country is a beautiful and almost perfect plain, with a fine growth of tall pines, oak and chesnut. On the memorable 17th of January, 1781, the entire country, for miles around the battle ground, was one vast, untouched forest. The inhabitants of the lower part of the district had been in the habit of driving their cattle into this part of the county for grazing, and had erected pens in the neighborhood for salting and marking them. Hence the origin of the name of the battle ground. The field of battle, however, is about two miles distant from the Cowpens; but inasmuch as there was no other or nearer known place in the neighborhood, it was called "the Battle of the Cowpens."

The writer of this article was shown, not long since, a map, describing minutely and most satisfactorily the scene of this single action, and the order and position of the opposing armies. And also had the pleasure, very recently, of having the entire battle ground pointed out to him by one of the few surviving gallant officers who commanded in the battle. The American army, under Gen. Morgan, had encamped between the head waters of Buck Creek and a branch of Buck Creek, which are not more than two or three hundred yards apart. There is now a little field on either side of the road where the American army lay on the night previous to the seventeenth. In the morning, about day-light, Gen. Morgan drew up his little army on a slight ridge, extending from the head of one of these spring branches to the other. The road, over which the Americans had been retreating in order to avoid Colonel Tarlton and his army, leads from the upper part of Union District into North Carolina, and passes immediately between those two branches; which, at that time, were pretty well lined with cane and small reads. The road leading from Spartenburg Court House also intersects the Union or Island ford road a few paces south of the head waters of this branch of Buck Creek.

Gen. Morgan posted the North and South Carolina Militia under the command of Gen. Pickens, one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards in advance of the Continental troops under Col. Howard. Col. Brandon's Regiment was placed on the left of the road, and Col. Thomas's and Roebuck's on the right. They were ordered to stand the fire of the enemy as long as possible, and then retreat and form again on the right and left of the Continental troops. The British army marched up the road within one hundred yards of the American line, and then displayed to the right and left with a corps of cavalry on each wing. Gen. Pickens ordered the militia not to fire until the enemy came within thirty paces of them. They were also permitted to shelter themselves behind trees, which was at least a prudent, if not a very scientific mode of fighting. On the late celebration of the battle of the Cowpens, some of the old militia soldiers actually pointed out the very trees from behind which they had fired. The British rushed forward with a shout and a huzza, as if in anticipation of an easy victory.—But neither their shouts nor their firing had any effect upon the Carolina militia until they charged with fixed bayonets.

This the militia was unable to stand, having no bayonets of their own, and consequently they fled across the two branches on either side of the Continental troops. They had, however, fired once or twice before giving ground, and their fires were more effectual than those of the enemy.

The brunt of the battle was now bravely borne by the regular troops, whilst the militia rallied and renewed their engagement. Three hundred of the British were killed and wounded, and five hundred of them taken prisoners. The remnant of Tarlton's cavalry was pursued by Col. Washington fifteen or twenty miles, to Goudelouk's where he was informed that the British were out of his reach. This, however, was a false statement, made by Mrs. Goudelock in order to save the life of her husband, whom Col. Tarlton had just then pressed into his service to pilot him across the Pacolat. This good lady supposed that if Col. Washington overtook the British, an engagement would necessarily ensue, and her husband might be killed in the action. She therefore suffered the feelings of a wife to prevail over those of patriotism and morality—for it is a fact that Tarlton had just got out of sight as Washington rode up. Had the American cavalry continued their pursuit fifteen minutes longer, the remnant of the British troops would have been either captured or killed. But Col. Washington not suspecting the statement made by Mrs. Goudelock, wheeled about and returned to the main army.

The next day after the battle, the militia, or a part of them, went to the battle ground and buried the dead. Three places of burying are now to be distinctly seen. The largest is near the chimney of a cabin in one of the fields mentioned. The second is fifty or a hundred yards distant, and the third on the spot where the engagement took place. One of the soldiers who assisted in the burying, observed at the late celebration of the battle, that the dead were found in straight lines across the field, and that it gave them a most singular appearance when seen at a distance.

The only vestage of the Battle now to be seen, are the trees which have been cut for bullets. Some of these chops are twenty or thirty feet high, an evidence of bad shooting by one or the other of the parties. A great many of the bullets are yet to be found in the trees. Several were procured the other day. The writer saw two or three which were pewter, and has no doubt been moulded from a spoon or plate. Lead being scarce, some devoted Whig had made the best substitute in his power, at the expense of his table and the convenience of his family.

At the time the Battle was fought, there was no under growth on the battle ground, and objects might be seen at a great distance through the woods; but since that, bushes and saplings have grown up, and destroyed in a great measure the beauty of the forest. The whole of the battle ground is yet in woods.

E. F. P.

From the Southern Churchman.

## RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

Mr. Editor, in your last paper, I noticed the death of the famous Theroigne de Mericourt, the woman whom the French in the phrenzy of infidelity, had deified during their revolution as the goddess of reason, and who, for the last twenty years of her life, has been deprived of reason and subjected to the greatest calamities.

It is an instance such as we often see of the moral government of God, and which arrests by its singularity even the most unthinking, and compels them to acknowledge that "verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth."

The laws of nature are so constant, effect follows cause with so little deviation, that we are all apt to forget the agency of God, and led to conceive of Him as seated upon his throne of inaccessible light and splendor, the unconcerned spectator of a vast machine which he has made and put in motion under certain laws, rather than as the Great Being who gives energy to those laws, and applies them to every individual creature, object, and event.

Another cause is, the apparent irregularity in the moral world. Punishment follows crime with such laggard steps; the criminal so long escapes detection and walks among men with unblushing front; the rich and accomplished violator of the laws of God, stands so high in the estimation of "a world lying in wickedness;" that it is scarcely to be wondered at that man, prone to unbelief, should fail to recognize the hand of God, and should attribute to natural causes the dealings of Providence.

But an attentive observer will not fail to see, that though "judgment lingereth and damnation slumbereth," that mortals may repent and be forgiven; yet, there is finally even here a connection between sin and punishments.

This is, indeed, the principle on which revelation is founded, that God has for the present suspended his wrath, and forbears to punish. He distinguishes himself as a God of long-suffering, ready to forgive and not willing that any should perish. And such, too, is the frame work of society. The intemperate man may go on in a long course of iniquity, but sooner or later he must reap the fruit of his crime. The connection between the punishment and the crime may by the act of God be distant, but it is indissoluble. Around the path of the guilty, darkness gathers at every violation of divine law, and thickens with deeper gloom at every step of his progress, and as we take our last view of him, gasping in the agonies of death, the thunderbolts of wrath are seen vibrating in the hands of God, and directing their vengeance against him. The fact is sufficiently universal to be a law, that vice is appropriately punished and virtue appropriately rewarded. Punishment may come slowly, but it will come surely. It may tread with a foot of velvet, but it will have a hand of steel.

There is often, too, in the retributions of divine justice, a suitability of the punishment to the crime. Witness the instance before us. She who was drawn in triumphal state as the *goddess of reason*, is *deprived of reason*.

Herod who suffered himself to be hailed by the Tyrian ambassadors as a god, could not defend himself from becoming the prey of loathsome worms. The inspired writer declares, that "he was smitten by the angel of the Lord and was eaten of worms, because he gave not God the glory." Napoleon aspired to universal dominion, and the hand of the Lord arrested him in the full career of conquest in the snows of the north. God meets man in all his conduct in a similar way. The natural consequence of idleness is poverty—of dissoluteness, disease and premature death—of early vice, a dishonorable old age—of virtue, peace and comfort—of diligence, wealth and honor.

And now does not this array of facts show, that conduct will certainly meet its result; if not entirely here; yet certainly, and fully hereafter? As it passes over years and climates in this world, must we not believe likewise, that it will pass over the grave and meet us in eternity? Especially, as we see in this world the full result of no given course of conduct. Were individuals spared long enough it might be seen even here. But we see the sensualist and the drunkard taken from us just when their ruin began to be apparent. And the virtuous and pious just prepared for a long course of usefulness and honor, is suddenly taken away to receive his reward in another world.

Let us not then suppose, because our crimes have not been immediately followed by punishment, that therefore we have escaped. Analogy leads us to believe, unless our sins have been washed away in the fountain opened for sin and uncleanness, and blotted from the record of God, that they will meet and stare us in the face when we enter the eternal world; and that then the native indissoluble connection between sin and punishment shall be joined together by God, never more to be put asunder; that then the full and entire result of our conduct will be seen, and the character having received its perfect consummation, will be unchangeably stamped with the seal of the heart searching Judge.

## "BUSINESS OF TO-MORROW,"

—Said the Theban governor, as he smilingly laid by unopened the letter that would have informed him of a conspiracy against his life—"*Business for To-morrow!*" the answer was his death warrant, and he sealed it with a smile! That night he was assassinated. Whoever has read history, and investigated the causes of great events, cannot have failed to note how often the scale of success has been turned solely by the weight of time; and yet, as if in defiance of reason and experience, how many are in the daily practice of putting off "business till to-morrow" which should be done to day; and this, too, rather from habit than indolence. There is no subject upon which there have been more maxims established than this; no theme more fruitful to the preacher than the value of time; still the waste of it is the source of failures, property, and even death. Now, the business is put off till "to-morrow," and then the succor comes "too late" There is not a more universal error than procrastination; none so insidious—for we often hear men descanting upon the folly of wasting time who are in the daily practice of deferring what could and should be done at once. Strange fatality that blinds, to ruin us. This foible is common to all classes of society—the merchant puts off the insurance of his ship, which was wrecked "yesterday" till "to-morrow;" the farmer puts off his harvesting till "to-morrow," and then finds that "last night" the frost destroyed his crop—the carpenter defers building till "another day," until death approaches him with

Your house is finished, sir, at last,
A narrow house of clay,
Your palace for "another day."

*Bangor C* c.

## ANECDOTE OF GEORGE IV.

A few years ago, when George IV. visited Ireland, he remained some time in Dublin, its capital. As it was expected that he would attend divine service, an eminent clergyman was appointed to preach before him. When the time approached, the clergyman fell sick, and it became necessary to appoint another to perform that duty. Dr. Magee, author of a work on the Atonement, being in Dublin, he was solicited to preach before his Majesty. He accepted the invitation. The Doctor was a warm, zealous churchman, of enlightened views, and liberal evangelical sentiments. When the Sabbath came, he read the prayers, ascended the pulpit, and gave out the following text, Acts xvi. 31: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved and thy house." In this discourse he expatiated on the necessity of repentance, faith and holiness. The command to believe—the object of faith, (the Lord Jesus Christ)—the character of him on whom we are called to believe—the importance of doing so for our own safety, and as an example to others, but particularly our own house; with the individual, local, and national advantages of religion, were all eloquently and honestly presented to his Majesty, and his court, present on the occasion. After he had held forth the doctrine of justification by faith, he powerfully insisted on a change of heart, without which it was impossible for any individual to arrive at heaven. His boldness and earnestness surprised and alarmed the courtiers of his Majesty, who had not been accustomed to such plain dealing. All were looking for a reproof from the sovereign for the boldness of the preacher; but though his sermon was a subject of general conversation, his Majesty alone retained a total silence respecting it, never alluding to the circumstance for several months.

During this time, the archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, died, and Right Rev. Lord John Beresford, archbishop of Dublin, was appointed to succeed him. The see of Dublin being the gift of the crown, a list of candidates was nominated to his Majesty, for each of whom powerful interest was made. Dr. Magee, not being a favorite on account of his avangelical sentiments, was neglected. When his Majesty proceeded to make the appointment, he inquired the name of the faithful, able and eloquent preacher who had delivered a discourse before him in Dublin. He was told it was Dr. Magee. 'Then,' said he, 'the man that fears not to preach the whole truth before the king, shall be honored. and Dr. Magee shall be archbishop of Dublin." After saying this he took his pen and filled the blank in the deed of gift with Dr. Magee.

## BOB SHORT'S MAXIMS.

If a young man changes his politics *from the strong side to the weak*, at the age of twenty-five, he may be safely trusted as an honest man for ten years afterwards.

Being on the weak side, if he maintain his political opinions at thirty-five, he may be trusted for five years longer. If, at the end of this time, he still maintains his opinions against the opinions of the majority, you may trust him for life with bushels of diamonds, and compute his worth at double the deposite.

The young man who changes from the *weak side to the strong* at twenty-two, will sell himself for six and a quarter cents at thirty; and will not find a bidder of this much, at forty. If he changes back again at thirty, (the parties being reversed,) set the dogs on him, if ever you see him approach your house—if they'll condescend to run him.

The intelligent man who has no opinion upon an exciting subject, is in the rogues school, and will be sure to graduate with its first honors.

Judge Crawford said, "no honest man ever changed his political opinions after thirty-five," (meaning of course from the weak side to the strong.) He was in error. About one in six millions does change at that age, honestly.

The young man who is a great electioneerer at twenty three, will be hung at thirty-three, if justice be done him.

The proportion of honest to dishonest politicians, are as one to twenty thousand.

He who serves three years in the legislature without giving an unpopular vote, is prima facie dishonest.

He who *thinks, before he votes*, how his vote will affect his coming election, should be kept at home for the balance of his life.

The Kentucky Gazette has recently commenced the fiftieth year of its publication, on which occasion it makes honorable mention of some of its old, steady and paying subscribers as follows:

Bernard Gains, esq. of Woodford, paid his subscription to-day, making fifty years that he has been a subscriber. John Fowler, John Parker, J. McCracken, Edward Payne, and James Masters, A. S. Higgins, now in Fayette, and Jas. S. Magowan, of Mount Sterling, J. Mc Callie, of Russel county, and R. Houston of Cynthania, have been subscribers for forty-nine years, and there are others whom we cannot think of. And last but not least, they were never in debt to us for a moment!

The Typographical Society at Concord, N. H., held a festival on the 17th of January, the anniversary of the birth of Franklin. Among the toasts given on the occasion was the following; the words in Italic are technical terms, which all printers will understand:

The Ladies—*Pearls* of great price—*nonpariel* of excellence. What printer can *make up* his mind to *distribute* the best days of his existence without making the *selection* of a *head line* from the *fairest fount* in nature's *Foundry*.

*Inducement to Matrimony.*—A Texas letter writer states, that the tide of emigration to that country from the United States is very great. Nor can this be a matter of surprise when it is added that the Mexican government assigns to each settler, if married, a league square, 4446 acres of land as a bounty. If the emigrant be a single man when he arrives, he gets only 1110 acres—but if he gets married afterwards, he receives the very pretty dowry, not from the bride, but from the government, of 3336 acres more!

*Antiquities of Arkansas.*—The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. D. L. Gray, formerly of this state, but now residing in Arkansas, to his friend in Columbia. The letter is dated, Litchfield, Jackson co., Arkansas, May 9th. *Charleston Courier.*

"This country was once inhabited: and I propound this question to your antiquarians:—when and by whom? Two miles from this, on the banks of White river, you can see the brick foundations of houses. Six miles from this, six hundred and forty acres are enclosed by a wall, and in the centre, there is a circular building; north of this, there are the ruins of a city; parallel streets crossing each other at right angles, may be traced by the brick foundations, one mile in length. The bricks are shaped like modern bricks."

The following is next thing in evidence to the old story concerning a stone as big as "a piece of chalk." "Were you travelling on the night this affair took place?"—"I should say I was, sir." "What kind of weather was it?" "I should say it was a pretty considerable kind of weather."—"Was it raining at the time?" "It was so dark I could'nt see it raining; I felt it dropping though." "How dark was it?" "I had no way of telling, but it was not light by a jug full." "Can't you compare it to something." "Yes; if I was going to compare it to any thing, I should say it was as dark as a stack of black cats!"


GENUINE
**DRUGS & MEDICINES.**

THE subscribers have recently opened at Mr. Yarbrough's old stand on the Public Square, an extensive assortment of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, to which they invite the attention of Physicians and the public generally. Also,

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Varnishes, Spirits Turpentine, Soaps, Perfumery, Carbonic Dentifrice, Clorine Tooth Washes, Snuffs, &c. &c.

in short, almost every article in their line; all of which they offer for sale at low prices for cash.

They expect to have a SODA FOUNTAIN in operation in the course of the approaching spring, and to be prepared to furnish to their friends and customers pure Soda or Seltzer Water, well known as a very salubrious and refreshing beverage in warm weather

SEABROOK & DORSEY.

*N. B.* Medical prescriptions and compounds carefully prepared, on application, whether by day or night.

January 29. 6eow—57

**FOR SALE,**

IN the town of Hillsborough, on North Maine Street,

**Lots Nos. 182 & 183,**

on which are a comfortable Dwelling and all necessary Out Houses, and a convenient little Office. As this situation is in a high and healthy part of the town, and contiguous to the Male Academy, it is well suited to a private family or those who might wish to keep a boarding house. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Raleigh, or to Allen Parks in Hillsborough.

E. LEWELLING.

January 15. 54—2meow


**State of North-Carolina,**
*Person County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, December Term, 1834.

Tinsly Brooks, Larkin Brooks, Sarah Brooks, Smith Brooks, Thomas Walker and his wife Betsy, (late Brooks) Miss Halliburton and his wife Fanny, (late Brooks,) Major Green and his wife Anne, (late Brooks,) Vincent Brann and his wife Timy (late Brooks,) and Jackson Brooks, Garner, Susan, Lewis and Sidney Brooks, infant children of Yancy Brooks, who sue in this matter by their duly appointed guardian, William Bailey,
vs.
Browder Brooks.

Petition for the sale of slaves of the estate of Larkin Brooks, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Browder Brooks, resides beyond the limits of this state, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,
CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 53—6w

**State of North-Carolina,**
*Person County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1834.

*Duncan Rose,*
vs.
*Jesse Bull.*

Original attachment, levied on all the right, title and interest in one tract or parcel of land, known as the land of Martha Graves, decd, adjoining the lands of John Barnett, James Long and others

IN this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead to or reply in said case, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the case heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,
CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 53—6w

**Executor's Notice.**

AT the last term of Orange County Court the subscriber was qualified as executor of WM. RHODES, dec'd. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay; and for all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ZACHARIAH TRICE, *Ex'r.*

February 11. 59—3wp


**JOB-PRINTING,**
Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.